Store Opens 9:00A.M.

and Closes 5:30 P.M.

To Take 200,000 Tons at \$47, as Quoted by Each of Six Big Companies.

POINTS TO "BIG PROFITS"

Charges U. S. Steel Corporation With Leading in Plan for Uniform Figure.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-Uniform bids a plebiscite on the ground that it is and on the prices agreed upon bean integral part of Germany. For even representatives of the steel inerests and the recently dissolved indus gial board have been submitted by gir teel companies in response to the railroad administration's request for bids o open hearth rails.

Director General Hines announced to wight that he had placed orders with hose companies for 200,000 tons of rails. not that he had done so "under pro test" and with "emphatic disapproval of the prices and the manner in which they were established."

A uniform price of \$47 a ton for pen hearth ralls, which Director General Hines said was "in strict accordance with the prices approved by the industrial board," was submitted to the rallroad administration by the Carnegie Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, all subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporaton, and by the colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Lack-

awanna Steel Company.

After his failure to induce representatives of the steel interests at a final
conference in New York several weeks sgo to reduce the prices established in their agreement with the Industrial Board Director-General Hines announced that in the public interest he would request competitive bids on the steel requirements of the Railroad Administration, which is the largest buyer of steel in the country. The bids an-mounced to-night were submitted in rese to the Director-General's request. Palmer Calls Agreement Illegal.

In his recent opinion holding the price greement plan of the Industrial Board to be unauthorized by law" Attorneyanti-trust laws price fixing agreements were illegal and that such agreements might be "brought about through an inormal meeting of the minds as well as through formal contracts." Mr. Palmer held also that it is an established legal principle that "the purchase of Govern-

Explaining the position taken by the Railroad Administration in plecing orders with the steel companies Mr.

ment supplies shall be governed by the

"When the Industrial Board approve the prices proposed by the steel interests became at once apparent to me, and so indicated in various discussions with representatives of the Government that that approval would encourage the seel interests to stand together on those prices, even though governmental ap-proval was withheld. I felt, however, that even so it would be far more in the public interest for the Government to withhold approval and if necessary may such prices, for the time being, un der protest rather than indorse the fficial sanction to prices which were rely serve as a starting point for still

The result has been in exact accordsee with this forecast. Six of the leading steel interests. In response to the thich are uniform in all respects as to prices and conditions of manufacture and are in strict accordance with the rices proposed to and approved by the dustrial Board. In view of the imredistrial Board. In view of the im-rediste need for 200,000 tons of steel falls orders have been placed at the prices submitted, but with emphatic dis-approval of the prices and the manner in which they have been established.

fars U. S. Steel Led Movement. That the action of these six steel supanies in making uniform bids was seen under the leadership of the United States Steel Corporation is clear from the fact that imediately after the rail-road administration announced finally that it would not approve the prices fixed by the industrial board. Judge Gary, for the steel corporation, took the initiative in anouncing publicly that the steel corporation was strictly maintain-ing the prices approved by the industrial board and that it seemed to him that

Hines read revised figures show ing, he said, the "heavy profits" of the steel companies in recent years in sup-per of his contention that the rail prices Conted were unreasonable.

"It is important to remember," said Mr. Hines in conclusion, "that the prespolicy of the steel interests in addoes not work both ways. It is a by to keep prices from going lower business increases and costs di-

LAST LEGISLATURE OUTDID BILL RECORD

Acted on 4,000 Measures, but Only 645 Became Laws.

ALBERT, May 23 .- The 1919 Legislaare eclipsed all records so far as the number of bills introduced was con-orned. There were 1,512 introduced in the Senate and 1,507 in the Assembly.

Of these, 981 were amended and reprinted, making a total of 4,000 bills
presented for the Legislature's considfration. There were 2,476 presented in

1918, 3,381 in 1917 and 3,073 in 1916.

During the thirty day period Goy. During the thirty day period Gov. Smith was called upon to determine the fats of 514 leginiative proposals. He approved 385 and vetoed 226. Prior to the adjournment of the Legislature on April 19 the Governor had approved 260 bills, making a total of 645 laws enacted

States to Be Represented.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Governors States were requested to-day to coint a representative of the business rests of the State to attend the in-mai second Pan-American Commer-Conference, to be held here June 3

Coxey's Bill Introduced.

ASENINGTON, May 23.—At the request Ascob S. Coxey, leader of "Coxey's y" Senator Pomerene (Ohio), Demo-to-day introduced a resolution pro-my an amendment to the Constitutor results. popular votes on constitution

Continued from First Page.

the prearmistice correspondence with

German territory can be taken with-

out self-determination through a

plebiscite of the people in the sections

affected. It is doubtful if this is

intended to apply to Alsace-Lorraine,

except in principle, as Germany prac-

tically has acceded to its disannexa-

tion already, although it is said to be

stated in rather a velled way in an attempt to except upper Silesia from

such plebiscites a neutral commis-

sion of Swiss, Dutch, Danes, Swedes,

The answer contains numerou

how it is to be carried out. Among

other suggestions she asks for

Is the introduction to the answer

lermany announces her adherence to

President Wilson's fourteen points as

the basis for peace and contends that

these, together with the speeches and

cited notes of October and November,

1918, established for Germany as well

Governments concern in a "reichts-

Between the lines of the German

answer, it is said, much may be read.

It leaves many doors open which could

Germany's last word, nor is it ex-

Brighter Prospects Seen.

exchange of notes, together with

other information the premature pub-

lication of which might destroy the

delicate, invisible threads that are

a turn in the last 24 hours which

the political heaven of communism

would ripen eventually into a mor

RID U. S. OF REDS, IS

DEMAND IN HOUSE

Johnson and Emerson Assail

Bolshevists and Para-

sitical Agitators.

Washington, May 23.—General de-bate on the \$15,000,000 Indian appro-priation bill was completed to-day by the House in accordance with the sched-

tile arranged by the Republicans for rushing through the appropriation meas-ures which failed in the last Congress

and which must be passed before July 1.

The bill will come up to-morrow for de-bate under the five minute rule and for

final passage.

Members of the House took advantage

of the four hours debats allowed on the

bill to speak on various subjects in

who should be stamped out.

Necessity of returning American soldiers in Europe to this country as soon as possible was urged by Representative Dallinger (Mass.) who asserted that many were being held in the army

because "swivel chair" officers did not

want to lose their jobs. The same thing prevailed in many other Government de-

time to be taken up.

Former Speaker Clark disputed this statement, saying that the House had passed the supply bills two days earlier than usual and that if Republican Sentors had not fillbustered they could have been passed with time to spare.

Representative Kitchin (North Caro-lina), former Democratic leader, de-clared that it was a "well known fact"

ROBERT H. DAVIS, FAMOUS MAGAZINE anys: "Broken Blossoms is a art and D. W. Griffith a great ar-

sage of the measures.

holding out a brighter prospect.

government.

archy again.

mixed commission on both sides.

suggested.

deliver up the Kaiser.

notes constitute.

People of U. S. Said to Be a Military Establishment Also mental principle, guaranteed also by Unit for Great Merchant President Wilson, that no part of Marine.

Views From All Over Country on Sea Plans.

Special Despatch to THE SEN. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The people of the United States are virtually a unit in itary and naval policies of the nation favor of a great merchant marine, if the to be defined by the legislation adopted testimony of representative men from by the present Republican Congress will Norwegians and perhaps Spaniards is every section is to be believed.

For two days the Shipping Board has Wants to Prove "Guilt" for War. The question of guilt for the war, more delegates representing business, men of the committees which will han which precipitated some heated de trade, finance, labor, industrial and farm die this legislation. bates in the cabinet, is said to have organizations on the future American been resolved into renewed demands ship policy. Almost without exception for an international inquiry by o these members want a merchant marine. competent impartial court or commis-As to the means of operating it there is tion some difference of opinion. In general, sion. Germany does not consent to however, the expressions of these repreentatives of millions of voters were for private ownership and operation. counter-proposals on reparation and

The Hurley plan for disposal of the existing fleet by sale to private citisens met with considerable favor. The

as for the Allies and the Associated the association recommending that all basus, or legal status in a solemn Shipping Board vessels be turned over agreement accepted by both sides established companies at a cos approximating foreign costs; that the ships not purchased be turned over for which those principles, speeches and to the companies that did purchase in the proportion of purchas It was recommended also that the ing Board continue its building programme, building larger ships. lead to signing the treaty. It is not

Would Prevent Transfers.

N. M. Leach, representing the associa pected that the reply of the Allies tion, opposed the release of the foreign ships commandeered by the board while and the United States will be their under construction in American yards and urged legislation that would forever prohibit the transfer of American ships foreign registry without Shipping With this supposition of a further

P. A. S. Franklin, president of the Inmended the sale of the ships to private operators under a plan of equitable dis-tribution to all of the country's ports. He declared that he did not see the being spun, the situation has received slightest possibility of monopoly in the the sale of the ships if they were disposed of according to the Hurley plan, which an optimistic mind might construe as

he unqualifiedly endorsed.

Mr. Franklin aroused keen interest
when he declared that there was nothing
to fear from the United States shipping It was relterated to-day in official and unofficial quarters that if the laws in the operation of American ships. He is one of the most experienced ship operators in the country, his company Allies reject all German efforts to get modifications and insist upon the signing of the original document, the having nearly 1,000,000 tons in British and American registry. His statements were regarded as carrying great siggovernment will refuse. There are reports that the Independent Socialists ificance in view of the recent discussion of the ability of American ships to com-pete with those under foreign registry, where pay is lower and living conditions expect such a move and are planning an uprising of their followers over the entire country against the present

W. H. Douglas of the American Im-Export Association of New are before him. Both the extreme radicals and the York said that the American people de ultra-conservatives desire chaos: the mand established ship lines to the markets of the world. He said the prinformer because they believe Germany cipal question to be settled was the must descend to hte lowest political method of disposal of the fleet and he opposed whosesale transfer of the vessels now. He urged that the Governdepths in order to break the resistance of the capitalists and the bourment establish ship lines and put them geois elements before she can rise to The American people, Mr. Douglas contended, would be willing to assume and the latter because they believe the little additional cost. He expressed the fear that if the vessels were all sold chaos, resulting in a dictatorship, low they would compete with one another for the most profitable trade and would not open up new markets for the

J. B. Smull, representing the New York Chamber of Commerce, said the shippers of the country would rather have the ships in private hands, giving as a principal reason the fact that Gov-ernment ships and officers could not be held on attachment.

Frank Munson of the Munson Line and former member of the War Trade Board emphasized the necessity of co-

operation among Government depart-ments to develop foreign fields for trade. J. B. McGill of the Harris McGill Company, brokers and cotton factors, New York, favored Government owner-ship and private operation on a bare profit charter basis. Government ownership, he insisted, because of Uncle Sam's deep stocking, would be a handy "big stick" to hold over the too sharp com-

petition from foreign countries.

John L. Hamilton of the American
Bankers Association proposed powers for
the Shipping Board similar to those of the Federal Reserve Board in coordi-nating private business effort and the bill to speak on various subjects in which they were interested. Representative Johnson (Wash.), chairman of the Immigration Committee, urged that the country begin "cleaning house" at once of all "Bolshevik agitators" and that while this was being done the country's doors should be closed to other aliens. Representative Emerson (Ohio), speaking on the same subject, declared that aliens who had earned high wages while Americans were fighting at the front and now were agitating against the country were "parasites" who should be stamped out.

Necessity of returning American solworking out of a system whereby the Federal Reserve banks would finance the foreign trade of their respective districts.

TO ANALYZE THE DRUG CRISIS

How can we save the Drug Sufferer AT PUBLIC FORUM

Church of the Ascension Fifth Ave. and Tenth St., Sunday, May 25th, at 8 P. M.

Speakers: DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND MISS GRAHAM-MULHALL

partments, he said, urging a general removal of "sinecure job holders." SENATOR WALTER R. HERRICK failure of large appropriation measures in the last Congress was renewed when Representative Fess (Ohio), Republican, asserted it was not the Senate fillbus-State Deputy Commission ter of the last session which prevented the measures from being passed, but the failure of the Democratic members SENATOR JAMES FOLEY The Public Is Invited in the House to pass the bills until such a late date that they could not be reported out by the Senata committees in time to be taken up.

Former Speaker Clark disputed this

A complete

O. HENRY story every Sunday in the BROOKLYN EAGLE.

to Await Peace Treaty Developments.

HURLEY PLAN INDORSED DEPEND UPON LEAGUE

Meeting in Washington Hears Reported Division of German Navy Causes Ire at Wash-

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, May 23.—Both the milwalt for months before final decision is made on the emential details. This can been in conference with twoscore or be stated on the authority of the chair-

> As a matter of fact no effort will be made between now and July 1, when the next fiscal year of the Government begins to do other than pass appropria-tion bills for the maintenance of the military and naval establishments for the coming year. No provision for building battleships, no effort to lay the foundation for another three year pro-gramme and no effort to determine whether universal training shall be adopted in any form is to be thought of

sens met with considerable favor. The conference adjourned late to-day after a free discussion of all of the phases of the conference. It was made plain at the beginning that the gathering was purely for discussion and not to take action or adopt resolutions.

When the conference assembled to-day the American Export Association of New York presented resolutions adopted by

The naval bill provides for the inauguration of another three year battle-ship building programme and this was accompanied by a provision that the President could halt the programme at any time if he found it was preference. any time if he found it was interfering with his conception of what the League of Nations restriction meant. As the programme authorized in 1916 by Congreas is only now beginning. Republi-can members of the Naval Committee feel that it would be silly to authorize a nore ships and put cost limitations and so on in the bill because when the time comes to construct them naval warfare might have progressed to the point where the ships authorized would be of no value.

to Great Britain receiving 17 capital ships and 60 destroyers, France 7 capital ships and 40 destroyers, while the United States would receive 20 destroyers and nothing else. These com-mittee members are as mad as hornets about this and want to ask the Secretary of the Navy, after the President returns ness to let the United States be "freze out" by this aggreement can be made to square with the President's announced tng for preliminary discussions. rie "Since the war began probably more will not be prepared to discuss build- than \$300,000,000 has been invested in dation on this point until the report and

Incorporate New Bank.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. ALBANT, May 23 .- The French Amerby the State Bank Superintendent, George I, Skinner, to do an interna-tional banking business. The directors are Daniel G. Wing, Owen D. Young, John E. Rovensky, Maurice Silvester, Lorenzo Semple, John P. Murray, C. F. Abbott Goodhue, James S. Alexander, Harry B. Thayer, Paul Fuller, Jr., F. R. Coudert and Charles B. Samuels.

U. S. LEGATION HOUSE A POOL ON SHIPS TO KEEP ON BUILDING NAVAL PROGRAMME Attack Laid to Ill Will Over

> Special Despatch to THE SUN. Washington, May 23.—Acting Secretary of State Polk announced to-day that an attempt had been made to demolish the American Legation building at San Jose, Costa Rica, by the explosion of a bomb on Monday. Only slight damage resulted. Immediate investigation has been ordered by the United damage resulted. Immediate investiga-tion has been ordered by the United States Government.

The only theory so far advanced is that Costa Ricans have become so enraged over what they term the slight on Costa Rican sovereignty through the omission of Costa Rica as fit for the family of nations by the Peace Conference that an active anti-American pro-paganda has developed. The League of Nations covenant classified Mexico, Costa Rica and Honduras as "unfit" by nentioning all other nations excepting nemy countries as present or prospec

tive adherents to the league plan.
As President Wilson has refused to recognize President Tineco of Costa Rica, it has assumed that the American delegates in Paris were responsible for the affront upon the present Costa Rican

to do any damage to the interior of the

LONGWORTH OFFERS DYESTUFFS TARIFF

Measure Goes to Ways and Means Committee for Quick Action.

Special Desputch to Tun Sun WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The bill for protection of the dyestuffs and chemical industries prepared by Representative the Ways and Means Committe as soon as the repeal of the luxury taxes is an accomplished fact.

The Longworth bill follows the recom-

conditions of the United States Tariff commission in dividing the imports into wo classes with different import rates but makes the duties much higher. Also in the Longworth measure the provision for reducing the duties year by year at the rate of 20 per cent, as in existing law, is dropped altogether on the theory that when these war born industries are strong enough to compete with foreign made articles it will be time enough to lower the rates. The measure would impose an ad-

Also these committees want to know just what ships the United States will valorem duty of 25 per cent. on one group of chemical imports and 50 per cent. It has been reliably reported to them that the President has consented.

On the first group a special tax of six cent, ad valorem on a second group.

On the first group a special tax of six cents a pound would be imposed also in heu of the commission's recommendation of two and a half cents, and articles the second group imported into the United States will have to pay in addition to the ad valorem duty a tax of 10 cents a pound. The Tariff Commission recommended five cents a pound for this

islative relief to the industry of this country producing dyes and allied chem-icals without which it is obvious that determination that the navy of the cals without which it is obvious that United States should be second to none.

Secretary Daniels will go before the House Naval Committee Monday morn-worth.

Secretary Daniels will go before the competition is restored," said Mr. Long-house Naval Committee Monday morn-worth.

ing plans at that time, however, as he this industry, which is now competent has determined to withhold recommen to supply practically all the needs of to supply practically all the needs of the American market. Upon the conmendations of the General Board clusion of peace, however, enormous quantities of dyes now manufactured and in process of manufacture in Germany and other countries will be at once dumped on the American market with the result that probably 90 per ALBANT, May 23.—The French American Banking Corporation of New York city, with a capital of \$2,000,000 and a surplus of \$500,000, has been supported. surplus of \$500,000, has been authorized mission, which has given very exhausby the State Bank Superintendent, present law.

"While the rates of duty suggested are only tentative I think that if reen-forced by a strong anti-dumping pro-vision they will be sufficient to maintain

FOR 2.75 P. C. BEER

Continued from First Page.

but our experts have been unable to find anywhere in literature or science data on malt liquor of so low an alcoholic content as the kind that is manufac-

tured now."

His last affidavits, he explained, had been made by labor leaders, men whose concern it was to "keep in touch" with large numbers of laboring men, especially in their hours of ease. The am-daylts of these leaders, he said, would show how at meeting halls and other places where modern beer was flowing freely they had watched the effect of the brew on the thousands of men who partook of it and had been unable to find a single case of a non-mixing beer drinker who ended his evening the least bit wabbly.

Mr. Guthrle gave the following figures

to show what would happen to his clients The four breweries he represented, he said, paid taxes on \$3,000,000 worth of real and \$18,000,000 of personal property every year, paid \$4,000,000 in State liquor taxes and \$4,750,000 in Federal The American Degation is in charge of Benjamin F. Chase as consul. The bomb was placed near the entrance to ployed 4,000 men, whose total wars. ployed 4,000 men, whose total wages

SENATORS DEMAND DRASTIC DRY LAWS Jones and Sheppard Offer

Rigid Enforcement Bills. Special Despatch to THE Ser WASHINGTON, May 23 .- If there is

anything in the notion, entertained by some hopeful folk, that the dry law can be rendered so drastic that it will presently be hated into its grave, then the Senators who are introducing the official bills looking to prohibition's enforcement Taylor, Phillips B. Thompson, Henry should get the glad hand of welcome de Forest Weeks, Oliver Harriman, How-

Two of the prohibition enforcement bills were introduced to-day and both Joseph P. Day, Lawrence B. Elliman, Saloon League forces, which apparently are conceded the right to be satisfied with the enforcement code. One is fathered by Senator Jones (Wash.), the most important difference between them so far as operating detail is concerned is that the Sheppard bill prohibits "alcoholic liquors for beverage pur-poses," while the Jones bill gives a definition of alcoholic liquors, and prohibits those containing one-half of 1 per cent, of alcoholic content. The eighteenth amendment doesn't

none, by adopting the plan of the Jones bill, the Commissioner of Prohibition is expected to adopt the definition now ac-cepted by the Internal Revenue Bureau, which makes anything "alcoholic liquor" that has one-half of 1 per cent. So the fighters will apparently get off at the same place, except that under the Jones measure there will be a shadowy chance for the courts to intrude and make a new judicial definition. The chance for light-very light-wines and for bee squeak past resides in the Jones plan. Making cider for vinegar, or for connption when it is non-intoxicacing, is not forbidden. Medicines whose for

as are approved by the United States charmacopia or the American Institute of Homeopathy may be made and sold under proper permits; flavoring ex-tracts, toilet articles and the like; but ermits and explicit labels are required Alcoholic patent medicines that can be used as beverage are prohibited. A search and setzure clause is pro-vided, but it does not apply to bosa fide private residence unless two persons sign amelavits that intoxicating liquor is

sign affidavits that intoxicating liquor is congress that it should rescind the act sold in the residence. This provision is enforcing war time prohibition in so far more carefully safeguarded than in the ordinary prohibition law.

It is the special duty of the United States Attorney-General and the Distance Attorney to presecute violations of the act. All State officers are supported to a provide the providence of the Northern to the act. All State officers are supported to a provide the providence of the Northern to the act. All State officers are supported to a providence of the Northern to the act. All State officers are supported to a providence of the Northern to the act. All State officers are supported to a providence of the Northern to the Act. All State officers are supported to a providence of the Northern to the Act. All State officers are supported to a providence of the Northern to the Act. All State officers are supported to a providence of the Northern to the thorized as at present to make arrests nearly \$50,000,000 developed.

and bind over violators of the law to the Federal Court. It provides there are no property rights in liquors kept or sold in violation of law. The penalties provided for violating the law are: First offense, \$100 to \$500.

Second offense, \$200 to \$1,000 and imprisonment ninety days. Third offense, not less than \$500 and imprisonment in the penitentiary of not less than six months. Provision is made for requiring defendant to give bond upon conviction that he will not thereafter vioviction that he will not thereafter vic-

that the law.

The other side of the question was heard from too, Senator Phelan (Cal.) making good on his promise to introduce a resolution for the repeal of the war time prohibition statute so far as it affects light wines and beer.

WILL FIGHT AGAINST ALL PROHIBITIONS New Society Meets To-night in Madison Square Garden.

Madison Square Garden is scheduled o-night to be the scene of an organized protest against the principle of State or nationwide prohibitions.

If the representatives of the Anti-Saloon League accept the challenge that was thrown to them in an announcement yesterday by the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions they will have to meet arguments by members of the clergy, bar and militia. The old Sixtyninth Regiment Band will play.

The Rev. John L. Belford, rector of

the Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn. s to be one of the chief speakers. The challenge was seen in this paragraph:
"Charles L. Windle, the noted anti-prohibition orator, whom the Anti-Saloon League does not dare to meet in debate, will be the principal speaker. Mr. Windle is to tour the entire country

speaking against prohibition."

Among those who are to appear on the platform as sponsors of the antiprohibitions movement are: George F.
Baker, Jr., Herbert M. Harriman, William Goadby Lowe, John H. McCullough Andrew Miller, Robert P. Perkins, Charles H. Sabin, Henry Steers, Moses ard C. Brokaw, Arthur C. Choate, P. A. S. Franklin, Henry Sanderson, James Brown, Col. R. M. Hayden, U. S. A. Guy and Paul Starret.

BEER STATUS NOT ALTERED. Federal Officials Not Disturbed by Ruling Here.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- Since Federal authorities have not interefered with production of beer containing 2% per cent, alcohol, officials here said to-night that determination of the New York Federal District Court to issue an in-junction against interference would not have any immediate practical effect in the controversy over the legality of the brewing of the beverage.

The Government has contended that beer containing one-half of 1 per cent. or more alcohol was forbidden, but has not taken executive steps to stop production. Brewers only have been warned that if the court eventually holds the manufacture of this beer il legal they will be liable to pro

BAPTISTS FIGHT DRY REPEAL Northern Convention May Increas

Its Budget to \$85,000,000. DENVER, May 23 .- The Northern Bap-

is Convention adopted to-day a resolution asking Congress not to follow the recommendation of President Wilson for the repeal of war time prohibition as it affects wines and beer.

have read with great surprise and profound regret the recommendations of President Wilson in his last message to Congress that it should rescind the act

as is expected of styles emanating from that reserved Isle.

Over the

Ucean

Conservative - maybebut reliable. These hats are predominatingly sennits, straight-edged, well proportioned.

from correct old Eng-

land have come some

straw hats as correct

People will not gaze at these hats in wondrous admiration or anything like that-but neither will they be able to pick flaws in them.

The products of England impress one much as Englishmen do themselvesthey are just correct, proper.

They Grip the Head

gently but firmly-for all these hats have the patented sweat bands. These are a great aid to comfort in summer. They hold to the head, keep the hat from blowing off and prevent the headaches that come from wearing a stiff hat in hot weather.

Another Comfort

when the sun shines too profusely is our own soft collar. Not just "soft collars,"these are styled to a nicety. A varity of styles and fabrics come in all sizes.

Also 12 new shapes of our own imported pique broadcloth silk collars.

48c Abiy Main Floor,

We Are Shirt Makers

and take pride in our products. Our own workmen in our own workrooms, on the premises, make shirts to your own measure and liking from the silks you select yourself. Ask to see our select shirtings in our Custom Shirt Dept.

Main Floor Balcony.

It'll Be Cool Down Below

for you if whiteon vour feet. White buckskin oxfords with rubber or leather soles are not only coolbut for sum-

mer are dressy - very!

They are the most appropriate shoe for the days of white flannels and are a wise purchase at \$8.89 White canvas oxfords with leather soles are \$5.94.

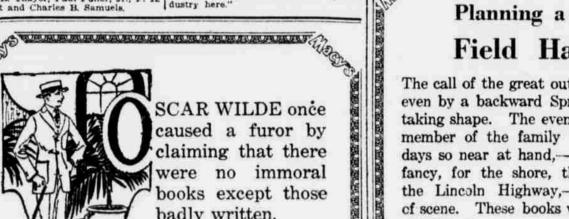
With rubber soles, \$5.49. Tennis bals, also white, are \$2.19. Oxfords are \$1.98. With red rubber soles and leather trimming, \$2.89.

Black and brown sneakers are 79c.

Main Floor Balcony.

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

R.H.Macy & Co



badly written.

Borrowing his thought, it might be said that there are no cheap clothes except those poorly made.

Our suits are inexpensive-not cheap!

. And we are proud of our ability to sell ready-to-wear suits, of very fine fabrics and unobtrusive styles, so well tailored, for lower prices than equal quality can be obtained in other good shops.

We're proud to sell the suits we do for \$24.75 to \$49.75

YOUNG MEN'S WAISTSEAM SUITS, \$24.75

Metors-Fifth Ploor, Front.

R.H.Macry & Co

Planning a Vacation— Field Handbooks

The call of the great outdoors cannot be denied even by a backward Spring-vacation plans are taking shape. The evenings at home find every member of the family talking of the glorious days so near at hand, -each to his or her own fancy, for the shore, the up-land, the camp. the Lincoln Highway,-anything for a change of scene. These books will help a whole lot in pointing the way: Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America

Frank M. Chapman
At Home in the Water
George H. Corsan
Beginner's Star Book
Kelvin McKready
Vacation Tramps in New England Highlands
Allen Chamberlain
Fishing Kits and Equipment
Samuel G. Camp89c
The First Book of Photography
C. H. Claudy68c
The Ways of the Wood
Edward Breck
Field Book of American Trees and Shrubs
F. Schuyler Mathews (cloth) \$2.24
Field Book of Irsects
Frank E. Lutz (cloth) \$2.24
Field Book of American Wild Flowers
F. Schuyler Mathews (cloth) \$2.24
Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music
F. Schuyler Mathews\$2,24
Flower Guide
Chester A. Reed (leather) \$1.07
Tree Guide
Julia E. Rogers (leather)\$1.07
May 3 -Book Dept., Main Floor. 35th St., Rear.